WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, Second College Edition

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twigs, branches, etc.) so as to form an interwoven structure or fabric 2. to construct (a fence) by intertwining sticks, twigs, etc. 3. to build of, or roof, fence, etc. with, wattle wat the bird (-burd') n. any of a number of honey eaters (genus Anthochaera) of Australia and Tasmania, with wat tles hanging from the corners of the jaws tles hanging from the corners of the jaws tles having wattles, as a bird having wattles, as a bird having wattles, as a bird having wattes, wôts), Isaac 1674-1748; Eng. clergyman & watts (wäts, wôts), Isaac 1674-1748; Eng. clergyman & writer of hymns writer of hymns writer of the number of a tall, slender, cattle-owning class of the Rundi of Burundi and Rwanda: also Wa-tur's (-tōōt'sē) Rundi (wô), Evelyn (Arthur St. John) 1903-66; Eng. novelist (wô kē'gən) [< Algonquian. lit.. trading wards. also Wartur'al (1605t/88)
Rwands: of a metal tubing, usually circular or rectangular in cross section, used for the conduction or directional transmission of microwaves: also wave guide of microwaves: also wave guide wave.length (.lenkth, .lenth) n. Physics the distance, measured in the direction of progression of a wave, from many given point to the next point characterized by the same phase: also wave length wave.let (wāv'lit) n. a little wave; ripple wave.let (wāv'lit) n. a little wave; ripple wave.let (wāv'lit) Archibald (Percival), 1st Earl Wavell, 1883-1950; Brit. field marshal wavell.ite (wāv'və lit') n. [after W. Wavell (?-1829), Eng. wavell.ite (wāv'və lit') n. [after W. Wavell (?-1829), Eng. physician who discovered it] an orthorhombic hydrous phosphate of aluminum, vitreous and translucent wave mechanics the branch of physics that deals with the dual nature of matter, i.e., matter exhibiting both the dual nature of matter, i.e., matter exhibiting both particle and wave phenomena, and with the representation, in mathematical terms, of this behavior

It to swing or sway to and fro; flutter 2, to show doubt or indecision; find it hard, rob unable, to decide; vacillate 3, to become unest of the voice, etc. 5, to vary in the state of the voice, etc. 5, to vary in the state of the voice, etc. 5, to vary in the state of wavering, trembling, vacillating, etc. —SYN, see HESTATE —waver et n. —waver lingly adv. WAVES (www.] forig., (wmen) A (pointed for) Voluntary. E(mergency) S(ervice) I the women's branch of the U.S. Waver train Physics a series of waves passing along the same course at regular intervellements. The state of the vary lingly wave train Physics a series of waves passing along the same course at regular intervellements. The state of waves and the U.S. Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady —wavi-ly adv.—wavi-ness n. waval-ures; forming waves and hollows; sincous 4. like, characteristic of, or suggestive of waves 5. wavering; fluctuating; unsteady —wavi-ly adv.—wavi-ness n. waval (waks) n. [M.S. < OB. week, wavering; fluctuating; unsteady —wavi-ly adv.—wavi-ness n. waval (waks) n. [M.S. < OB. week, wavering; fluctuating; unsteady —wavi-ly adv.—wavi-ness n. waval (waks) n. [M.S. < OB. week, wavering; fluctuating; unsteady —wavi-ly adv.—wavi-ness n. waval (waks) n. [M.S. < OB. week, wavering; fluctuating; unsteady —wavi-ly adv.—wavi-ness n. waval (waks) n. [M.S. < OB. week, wavering; fluctuating; unsteady of the suppersonment of the suppersonm

b) a means to an e usual or customar (the way of the w acting or doing [tmanner or style [ttmanner or style [ttmanner or style [ttmanner or style ]] (to be right in some [to have or get on experience [a metirelationship as to compounds [a for (specified) state or [Colloq.] a district the privilege that a in a village, have 19. Mech. a surfalathe, etc. moves alor momentum the b) a means to an e or momentum th timber framework it slides in launc considerable exter -SYN. see METHO or beside the way via 2. as a way, Brit.] in the cond fine pianist/ scope or range; c successfully for o to withdraw; yield to 1. to step aside [to give way to te inconvenience one ordinarily do, or or trouble —in t nature as to obst the way to be a g advance or proces advance or processone's own efforts passage 2. to main unfashionable the way 1. in a 2. disposed of 3. on the right or wrong; amiss by parting of the wife a disposment. of a disagreemen (to do somethin -take one's way way according t way according to
they are/—und
progress 2. Nau
way-bill (wā/bil/
shipping instruct
way-far-er (-fer/
place to place or
way-go-ing (wā/
departing 2. Lu
until after a ten
in which he has in which he has leaving or depar Way land (wa') Way land (wā''i invisible smith: way lay (wā'lā', after MLowG. bush] 1. to lie i for and accost (Wayne (wān) [-2. Anthony, 17 War: called Ma Way of the Craway-out (wā'c way of the Cri
way-out (wā/c
tional, experime
ways (wāz) n.pl.
-ways (wāz) l.M
adv.-forming st
position, or mat
ways and mear
of a person, co
specif. such me
way-side (wā/s
side of a road side of a road —go by the wa way station important ones way train a t way ward (-way see AWAY & -V way contrary strong, willful, ing to no fixed capricious; eri (his wayward f way worn (-we

fat, äpe, cär; teı e for a in ago, e 0, Fr. duc; r, I

o undertakes adj. [Colloq.] I or unethical ls' ünderwear nund or voice hrough other lying quality, d. b) Finance

a current of direction from award current ricks by which

-u-ing al. to . to regard or S UNDERSHIRT nt worn under

ndj. 1. being, e water 2. used erline of a ship at anchor or

orn under one's

j., un'der wat') allowed weight r allowed od .... the pair of hind ocala) of noctuid s that are hidden

INDERBRUSH of the earth 2, the the opposite side mbers of society d as an organized

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to buy (anissue
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s or bonds to be
ption) 3; to subagree to pay for
rance a) to write
ance policy), thus
ed loss or damage ied loss or de the amount of (a omething 2 to be

ho underwrites, o iderwrites or iderwrites issues of e of an insurance bility of risks the b) an agent who

designing; straight inded esirable or pleasing rson un de sir

ic abbrevy [Colloq]

< Modian Indian

lore a female water
arrying, and having
Paracelsus system

1. not three and
ter
not disposad San not disposed (of)

-se.) adj Chem not er atoms or molecules

uised anima on one of the control of solving poly and a solving

undistilled

undo (un doo') w. -did', -done', -do'ing [ME. undon <
OE. undon < un-, UN- + don, to no'] 1. a) to release or
untie (a fastening) b) to open (a parcel, door, etc.) by this
means 2. to reverse the doing of (something accomplished);
do away with; cancel; annul 3. to put an end to; bring to
ruin, disgrace, or downfall 4. to upset emotionally;
perturb 5. [Obs.] to interpret; explain —un-do'er n.
un-do-ing (-in) n. 1. the act of opening, untying, etc.
2. a reversal of the doing of something done or accomplished; canceling or annulling '3. the act of bringing to
ruin, disgrace, or destruction
4. the cause or source of
un-done' (-dun') pp. of UNDO —adj. 1. ruined, disgraced,
etc. 2. emotionally upset; greatly perturbed
un-done' (-dun') adj. not done; not performed, accomplished, completed, etc.
un-dou-ble (-dub'') w. bled, -bling to cause to be no
longer doubled or double; unfold
un-doubt-ed (-dout'id) adj. not doubted, called in question, or disputed; certain —un-doubt'ed-ly adv.
un-draw (-drô') w. wi-drew', -drawn', -draw'ing to draw
(a curtain, drapes, etc.) open, back, or aside
un-dramed (-dremd') adj. not even dreamed (of) or
imagined; inconceivable: also un-dramm'. (-dremt')
un-dress (un dress'; for n., usually un'dress') w. 1. to take
off the clothing of; strip 2. to divest of ornament 3. to
remove the dressing from (a wound) —vi-to take off one's
clothes; 'strip —n. 1. the state of being naked, only
-partially dressed, or in night clothes, a robe, etc. 2. ordinary or informal dress, as opposed to uniform, full dress, etc.
Und-set (con-'set), Si-grid (si'gri; E. si'grid) 1882-1949;
Norw. novelist
un-due (un dōo', -dyōo') adj. 1. not yet due or payable,
un-due (un dōo', -dyōo') adj. 1. not yet due or payable,
un-due (un dōo', -dyōo') adj. 1. not yet due or payable,
un-due (un dōo', -dyōo') adj. 1. not yet due or payable,

nary or informal dress, as opposed to uniform, full dress, etc. Und-set (oon/set), Si grid (si'gri; E. si'grid) 1882-1949; Norw. novelist un-due (un dōo', -dyōo') adj. 1. not yet due or payable, fas a debt 2. not appropriate or 'suitable; improper 3. excessive; unreasonable; immoderate un-du-lant (un'joo lant. 'dyoo-; -doo-) adj. moving in or is in waves; undulating undulant fever a persistent form of brucellosis, transmitted to man from lower, esp. domestic, animals, or their products, and characterized by an undulating, or recurrent, fever, sweating, and pains in the joints fever, sweating, and pains in the joints [E-Lundulatus, undulated - undula, dim. of unda, a wave see WATER] 1. to cause to move in waves 2. to give a wavy form, margin, or surface to—wi. 1. to move in or las in waves; move sinuously 2. to have a wavy form, imargin, or surface —adj. having a wavy form, margin, or surface —dj. having a wavy form, margin, or surface —dj. having a wavy form, margin, or surface —adj. having a wavy form, margin, or surface —adj. having a wavy form, margin, or surface —odi. lat'ed —SYN. see Swing surface; undulating b) an undulating motion, as of a snake "2 a wavy, curving form or outline, esp. one of a series 3. Physics wave motion, as of light or sound, or a wave undulation undulator undulator undulator (un'joo la tôr'ē, -dyoo-, -doo-) adj. 1. of, undulator undulator (un'joo la tôr'ē, -dyoo-, -doo-) adj. 1. of,

or vibration
un-du la to ry (un'joo la tôr'ē, dyoo, doo) adj. 1. of, caused by, or characterized by undulations 2. having a wavelike form or motion; undulating un-du ly (un doō'lē, dyōo'-) adv. 1 improperly; unjustly 2. to an undue degree; excessively un'dy-ing (di'n) adj. not dying; immortal or eternal un-earned (-urnd') adj. 1. not earned by work or service; specif., obtained as a return on an investment [uncarned income] 2. not deserved; unmerited unearned increment an increase in the value of land or other property through no work or expenditure by the owner, as through an increase in area population un-earth (-urth') vt. 1. to dig up from out of the earth 2. to bring to light as by searching; discover; disclose

undistilled undistinguishable undistinguished undistorted undistracted undistressed undistributed undisturbed undiversified undiverted undivested nativided ündivulged undocumented undogmatic undomestic undomesticated undrained undramatic undramatically undramatized undraped undried undrinkable

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\$\text{let}\$, \$\text{ape}\$, \$\text{car}\$; \$\text{ten}\$, \$\text{bite}\$; \$\text{g5}\$, \$\text{horn}\$, \$\text{tool}\$, \$\text{look}\$; \$\text{oll}\$, out; \$\text{up}\$, \$\text{fwr}\$; \$\text{get}\$; \$\text{loy}\$; \$\text{yet}\$; \$\text{chin}\$; \$\text{she}\$; \$\text{thin}\$, \$\text{then}\$; \$\text{zh}\$, \$\text{leisure}\$; \$\text{n}\$, \$\text{ring}\$; \$\text{oll}\$; \$\text{look}\$; \$\text{oll}\$; \$\text{look}\$; \$\te

and disarray in

and disarray in ment of parts [ array]; chaos i organization [th a confused mixt clothing, books, from mismanage

the negotiations con fu ta tior

of confutare] . dence, etc. tha

confiner < the n.] [Rare] to border (on) or be contiguous (with or to another region)—wt. 1. to keep within limits; restrict [to confine a talk to ten minutes] 2. to keep shut up, as in prison, in bed because of illness, indoors, etc.—SYN. see LIMIT—be confined to be undergoing childbirth—con-fin'a-ble, con-fine'a-ble adj.

con-fin's-ble, con-fine's-ble adj.
con-fine-ment (kan fin'mant) n. a confining or being confined; specif. a) imprisonment b) limitation; restriction; restraint c) childbirth; lying-in con-firm (kan firm') vt. [ME. confermen < OFr. confermen < L. confirmare < com-, intens. + firmare, to strengthen < firmus] 1. to make firm; strengthen; establish; encourage 2. to make valid by formal approval; ratify 3. to prove the truth, validity, or authenticity of; verify 4. to cause to undergo the religious ceremony of confirmation —confirm's-ble adj.

truth, validity, or authenticity of; verify \*\*. We cause to undergo the religious ceremony of confirmation —confirm's ble adj.

SYN.—to confirm is to establish as true that which was doubtful or uncertain to confirm a rumon'; substantiate suggests the producing of evidence that proves or tends to prove the validity of a previous assertion or claim (the census figures substantiate his charge); corroborate suggests the strengthening of one statement or testimony by another (the witnesses corroborated her version of the event); to verify is to prove to be true or correct by investigation, comparison with a standard, or reference to ascertainable facts (to verify an account); authenticate implies proof of genuineness by an authority or expert to authenticate a painting); validate implies official confirmation of the validity of something! to validate a will.—ANT. contradict, disprove
con-fir-mand (kän/fər mand', kän/fər mand') n. a person who is to be confirmed in a religious ceremony
con-fir-ma -tion (kän/fər mā/shən) n. [ME. & OFr. confirmation < L. confirmatio < pp. of confirmate] 1. a confirming or being confirmed; corroboration; ratification; verification 2. something that confirms or proves 3. a) a Christian ceremony in which a person is admitted to full membership in a church, having reaffirmed vows made at his baptism \*b) a Jewish ceremony in which young people reaffirm their belief in the basic spiritual and ethical concepts of Judaism
con-firm'a-to-ry (kən fur/mə tôr/ē) adj. confirming or tending to confirm'a-tive

reaffirm their belief in the basic spiritual and ethical concepts of Judaism
con-firm-a-to-ry (kon fur'mə tôr'ā) adj. confirming or tending to confirm: also con-firm'a-tive
con-firmed (kən furmd') adj. 1. firmly established, as in a habit or condition; habitual (a confirmed bachelor) 2. chronic, as a disease 3. corroborated; proved 4. having gone through the religious ceremony of confirmation—
SYN. see CHRONIC—con-firm'ed-ly adv.
con-fis-ca-ble (kān'fa-kāt') adj. liable to be confiscated: also con-fis-cat-a-ble (kān'fa-kāt') vi. -cat'ed, -cat'ing [< L. confiscatus, pp. of confiscate, to lay up in a chest, confiscate < com-, together + fiscus, money basket or chest, public treasury] 1. to seize (private property) for the public treasury, usually as a penalty 2. to seize by or as by authority; appropriate—adj. 1. confiscated 2. having property confiscated—con'fis-ca'ton n.—con'fis-ca'tor n.
con-fis-ca-to-ry (kən fis'kə tôr'ā) adj. 1. of, constituting, or effecting confiscation [a confiscatory tax] 2. confiscating con-fit-e-or (kən fit'ā or') n. [ME. < Ll. (Ec.), I confess: see confis-car to which sins are confessed
con-fit-ture (kān'fa shor) n. [ME. & Late OFr. < confit, confis grant (kən fiā'grənt) adj. [L. confiagrans, prp. of confiagrare: see fi.] burning; ablaze
con-fia-grant (kən fiā'grənt) adj. [L. confiagrane, to burn (con-fia-tion (kən fiā'grənt) adj. [L. confiagrane, to burn (con-fia-tion (kən fiā'grənt) adj. [ME. con-fia-con-fia-con-fia-con-fia-con-fia-con-fia-con-

conflatio < L. conflare, to blow together < com-, together + flare, to BLOW!] a combining, as of two variant readings into a single text

con-flict (kan flikt'; for n., kän'flikt) vi. [ME. conflicten < L. conflictus, pp. of confliggre, to strike together < com-, together + flager, to strike] 1. orig., to fight; battle; contend 2. to be antagonistic, incompatible, or contradictory; be in opposition; clash l'ideas that conflict — n. 1. a fight or struggle, esp. a protracted one; war 2. sharp disagreement or opposition, as of interests, ideas, etc.; clash 3. emotional disturbance resulting from a clash of opposing impulses or from an inability to reconcile impulses with realistic or moral considerations 4. [Rare] collision of moving bodies — con-flictton n. — con-flicttve adj.

SYN.—conflict refers to a sharp disagreement or collision in interests, ideas, etc., and emphasizes the process rather than the end l'the conflict over slavery! fight, a rather general word for any comtest, struggle, or quarrel, stresses physical or hand-to-hand combat; struggle implies great effort or violent exertion, physical or otherwise l'the struggle for existencel; contention most frequently applies to heated verbal strife, or dispute [religious contention broke out]; contest refers to a struggle, either friendly or heats!, for supremacy in some matter [athletic contests, a contest of wits] — ANT. accord, harmony

conflict of interest a conflict between one's obligation to the public good and one's self-interest. as in the case of a

conflict of interest a conflict between one's obligation to the public good and one's self-interest, as in the case of a public officeholder who owns stock in a company seeking

government contracts

con·flu·ence (kän/floo ans) n. [ME. & OFr. < LL. con-fuentia < L. confluens, prp. of confluere < com-, together + fluere, to flow] 1. a flowing together, esp. of two or more

streams 2. the place where they join or a stream formed in this way 3. a coming together as of people; crowd; throng con-flu-ent (-ont) adj. [ME. < L. confluens: see prec.] 1. flowing or running together so as to form one [confluent streams] 2. Med. running together so as to form a merged mass, as sores, pimples, etc. —n. a stream uniting with another; loosely, a tributary con-flux (kān-fluks) n. [< L. confluxus, pp. of confluere: see con-fo-cal (kān fo/k'l) adj. Math. having the same focus or foci

con-10-cai (kan 10-K1) adj. Mann. naving the same locus or foci con-form (kən f8rm') vt. [ME. conformen < OFr. conformer < L. conformer, to fashion, form < com., together + formare, to Form 1 to make the same or similar (to conform one's ideas to another's) 2. to bring into harmony or agreement; adapt: often used reflexively —vi. 1. to be or become the same or similar 2. to be in accord or agreement (the house conforms to specifications) 3. to behave in a conventional way, esp. in accepting without question customs, traditions, prevailing opinion, etc. 4. Eng. History to accept and adhere to the usages of the Established Church —SYN. see ADAPT, AGREE —con-form'er n.—con-form'sm n.—con-form'st n. con-form'a-bile (-f6r'mə b'i) adj. [ME.] 1. that conforms; specif., a) similar b) in harmony or agreement c) adapted; submissive; compliant 3. Geol, uninterruptedly parallel: said of sedimentary strata that show no disturbance at the time of deposition—con-form'a-bil'1-ty n.—con-form'a-a-bly adv.

time of deposition —con·form a billity is. —con·formals a bly adv.

con·for·mal (-fôr/m'l) adj. [< LL.(Ec.) conformalis, con-formable, similar < L. conformare: see CONFORM] 1. Math.

of a transformation in which corresponding angles are equal 2. designating or of a map projection in which shapes at any point are true, but areas become increasingly exaggerated

equal Z. designating or or a map projection in which shapes at any point are true, but areas become increasingly exaggerated conformance (-fôr/məns) n. same as conformity conformation (kān/fôr mā/shən) n. [L. conformatio < pp. of conformare] 1. [Rare] a conforming or being conformed; adaptation 2. a) a completed or symmetrical formation and arrangement of the parts of a thing b) the structure or form of a thing as determined by such arrangements; specif., the shape or outline, as of an animal conformity (kan fôr/mə tē) n., pl. -tles [ME. & OFr. conformite < ML. \*conformitas < L. conformare: see conformite < ML. \*conformitas < L. conformare: see conformite conformite conformite correspondence; congruity; similarity 2. action in accordance with customs, rules, prevailing opinion, etc.; conventional behavior 3. Eng. History adherence to the usages of the Established Church confound (kan found/, kān-; for 3, usually kān-) vt. [ME. confounder < OFr. confondre < L. confundere, to pour together, confuse < com-, together + fundere, to pour see FOUNDP] 1. to mix up or lump together indiscriminately; confuse 2. to make feel confused; bewilder 3. to damn: used as a mild oath 4. [Archaic] to cause to fail; defeat or destroy 5. [Archaic] to make feel ashamed; abash —SYN. see PUZZE

see PUZZLE confounded (-id) adj. 1. confused; bewildered 2. damned: a mild oath—confounded bewildered 2. damned: a mild oath—confounded bewildered confraternite (ML. confraternitas: see COM & FRATERNITY) 1. fraternal bond; brotherhood 2. a group of men associated for some purpose or in a profession; esp., a religious society, usually of laymen, with a devotional or charitable nurrose purpose

purpose con-frere (kän'frer, kön'-) n. [ME. & OFr.: see com- & FRÉRE] a fellow member or worker; colleague or associate, as in a profession con-front (kan frunt') vt. [Fr. confronter < ML. confrontare < L. com-, together + frons, forehead: see FRONT] 1. to face; stand or meet face to face 2. to face or oppose boldly, defiantly, or antagonistically 3. to bring face to face (with) (to confront one with the facts) 4. to set side by side to compare —con-fron-ta-tion (kän'fran tā'shan), confront'al n.

compare —con·fron·ta·tion (kān/fran tā/shan), con-fron·fual n.

Con·fu-cian·ism (kan fyōō/shan iz'm) n. the ethical teachings formulated by Confucius and introduced into the Chinese religion, emphasizing devotion to parents, family, and friends, ancestor worship, and the maintenance of justice and peace —Con·fu/cian·ist n., adj.

Con·fu-cius (kan fyōō/shas) (L. name of K'ung Fu-ise)
551?-479? B.C.; Chin. philosopher & teacher —Con·fu-cian (-shan) adj., n.
con·fuse (kan fyōōz/) u.-fused/, -fus/ing [ME. confusen < confuse (kan fyōōz/) u.-fused/, -fus/ing [ME. confusen < confus, perplexed < OFr. < L. confusus, pp. of confundere: see CONFOUND] 1. to mix up; jumble together; put into disorder 2. to mix up mentally; specif., a) to bewilder; perplex b) to embarrass; disconcert; abash c) to fail to distinguish between; mistake the identity of —SYN. see PUZZLE —con·fus/ed·ly (-fyōōz/id-lē) adj. —con·fus/ed-ness n. —con·fus/ed-ly (-fyōōz/id-lē) adj. —con·fus/ed-ness n. —con·fus/ed-ness n. —con·fus/ed-ness n. state of disorder b) bewilderment c) embarrassment d) failure to distinguish between things —covered with confusion greatly embarrassed —con·fu/sion·al adi.

covered with confusion greatly embar-

SYN.—confusion suggests an indiscriminate mixing or putting together of things so that it is difficult to distinguish the individual

adi. con fute (kən com-, intens. strike, BEAT] error or false; make useless Cong. 1. Cong 4. Congression

cong. congius con ga (kän dance of Latir a winding line time, with a h gated bass dru

gated bass dri conga. Con.ga.ree (k to form the Si con.gé (kän'zh < OFr. congie meare, to comi curt dismissal 4. a bow, esp. con-geal (kan L. congelare < base see COOL] ing 2. to th —con geal'me

con gee (kän') to bow in leav con ge la tion OFr. congelaticongealing or con-gen-er (ki com-, together

or thing of the ner'lc (-je ner con-gen-ial (l kindred; comp tastes and ten friends) 3. su [congenial won—con-gen/ial-

con gen i tal together with bear + -AL] 1 developing du disease, a cong la congenital

gen'i-tal·ly ad con·ger (eel) congrus, for L. (Congridae) o sharp teeth, as (Conger) con ge ries (k

< congerere: s together; hear con·gest (kan bring together perform] 1. to vessels of (a 1 crowd; clog / 2 gested —con·

con gi us (kāi konchos, a me liquid measur Pharmacy a g con glo bate

AVAILABLE\_COPY

-bat-ed, -bat-with + globar. form or collect (kən glōb') — con'glo-ba'tlo con-glom-er-s

vt., vi. -at'ed, erare, to roll gather into a CLIMB] to forr—adj. 1. for —adj. 1. formass; clustere collected toge

fat, Ape, car; te e for a in ago, e u. Fr. duc: r.